

東吉嶼

Dongjiyu / Dongji island

絲竹

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Program note

〈渡台悲歌〉是一首描述客家先民渡過黑水溝來到台灣開墾的詩歌，雖名為「歌」；但歌譜卻已失傳，沒有人唱也不知如何唱。歌詞中的「勸君切莫過台灣，台灣恰似鬼門關。」以及當時流傳著「六死三留一回頭」的警語，都代表著渡台的風險極高；但他們仍然願意鋌而走險，哪怕是賠上了性命也要來台灣賭一把。面對無知的未來，透露出心中的期盼以及恐懼。

第一段描寫未知的領域和心中的期盼。第二段呈現險惡的環境與心中的恐懼。最後一段陳述失去同儕的悲痛以及倖存者迎向充滿希望的未來。

本曲取材於〈渡台悲歌〉以及客家古調。〈東吉嶼〉澎湖南方四島之一，渡海來台的中繼站，傳說渡台期間只要看見東吉嶼，就代表著美好的未來不遠了！

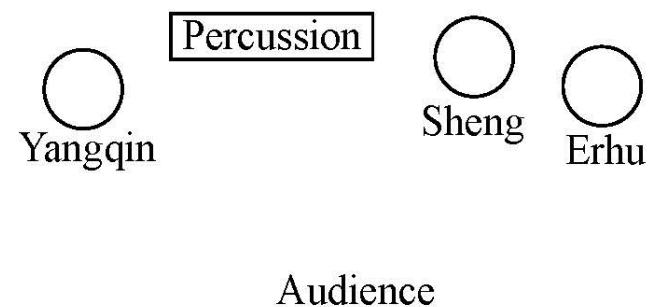
“Bitter Passage to Taiwan” (Tu Toi Bui Go) is a ballad, telling that the Hakka people who came across the Taiwan Strait from Mainland China to Taiwan for the development and management. Though it’s called the “ballad”, the melody was lost, which means no one can sing the song. The lyrics, “Do not go to Taiwan, for it’s like the Death’s Door.”, and the local warmings, “6 people died in the sea, 3 people arrived in Taiwan, and 1 people chose to go back at the Mainland’s harbor.” (which happened to each 10 people who’d like to come to Taiwan from the Mainland.), both say the high risk to come to Taiwan. They took the risk to make a new life from the Mainland to Taiwan, even if this would take their lives. Facing the unknown future, it expresses their expectations and fears.

The first section describes the uncharted steps and the expectations of minds. The second section says the dangerous environment and the fears of minds. The last section represents the grief of losing partners and the survivors towards the future of hope.

The references of this tune are “Bitter Passage to Taiwan” and the Hakka people’s traditional music. “Dongji island” is a part of the South Penghu Marine National Park, and it’s also the relay stations from the Mainland to Taiwan. Legend has it that seeing the Dongji island means that the beautiful future is coming.

羽恩 譯

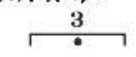
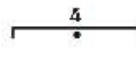


Placement of Instruments



Performance notes

1. 演奏人員看總譜演奏。
2. 〈東吉嶼〉中特殊的演奏技巧和樂器包含：

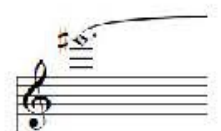
全體演奏家

-  = 3 秒(大約)
-  = 4 秒(大約)
-  = 呼吸或暫停
-  = 極短的呼吸或暫停

笙 Sheng

38 簧以上的加鍵高音笙
且在演奏前先把最高音的簧片拆下

I Adagio Misterioso (模仿海浪) 記譜法




= 拆下最高音簧片演奏，並用手指放在出氣口控制氣流速度。

I Leggiero 記譜法



= 凸起處為高音較明顯；凹下反之。每把笙在演奏和弦時，吐氣及吸氣都有不同的效果，請自行判斷何者能使高音或低音較明顯。

II Moderato 記譜法




= 演奏音堆。

III Rubato Dolente (模仿海浪) 記譜法同 I Adagio Misterioso


III Adagio Leggiero (模仿海浪) 記譜法同 I Leggiero

二胡 Erhu

II Moderato 記譜法



= 左手大力壓弦且慢慢往下滑發出雜音。

 = 右手撥弦。


揚琴 Yangqin

在演奏前先把最低音的兩條弦用迴紋針夾住
若是無法運用踏板演奏泛音，可直接演奏實音


I Adagio Misterioso 記譜法



= 反竹。

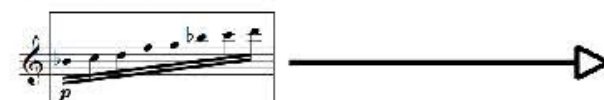


= 反竹刮最左邊的弦。



= 將迴紋針夾住最低音的兩條弦。
(記譜只記單音)

I Leggiero 記譜法



= 方格內的音符依照速度隨意演奏音高且不可太規律。

III Rubato Dolente 記譜法同 I Adagio Misterioso

III Adagio Leggiero 記譜法同 I Leggiero

打擊 Percussion

花盆鼓

三組大鑼和小鈸 (需有三種音高)

Bass tom-tom

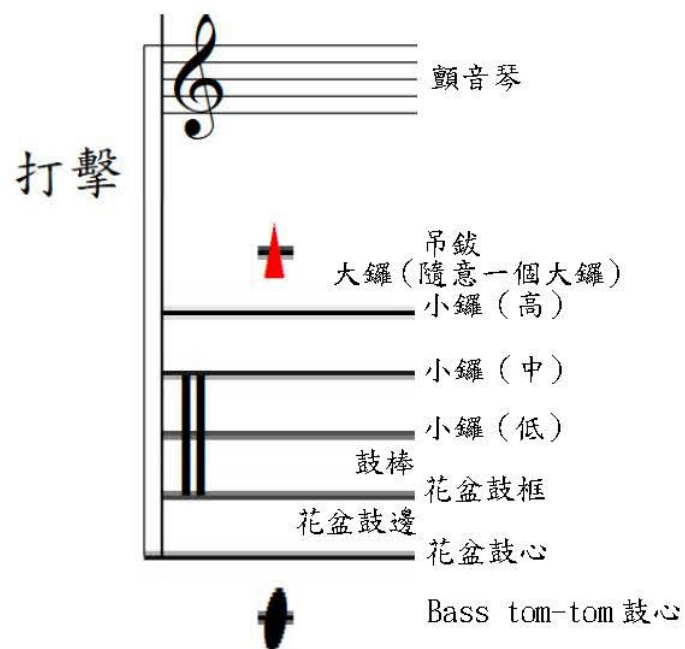
顫音琴

吊鈸

兩把弓

很多迴紋針

且在演奏前將三組大鑼放在花盆鼓上，小鈸放在大鑼上，並在三組大鑼和小鈸的縫隙放置很多迴紋針。

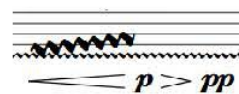


* II Adagio Gespannt 之後 把花盆鼓及 Bass tom-tom 分離以方便讀譜

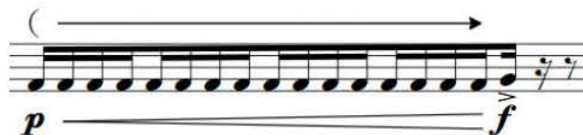
花盆鼓



= 用指尖摩擦花盆鼓面。



= 漸強時手指敲擊鼓面。

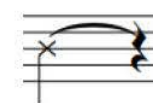


= 左槌壓鼓面右槌擊鼓槌，且從鼓邊向內敲擊。

三組大鑼和小鈸



= 小鈸放在大鑼上方，用指腹撥動小鈸使其自然轉動。



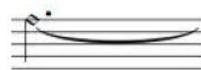
= 小鈸放在大鑼上方，敲擊小鈸使其自然轉動。

Bass tom-tom

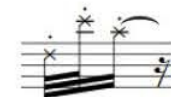


= 右手持鼓棒敲擊 Bass tom-tom 左手持鼓棒壓擊鼓面。

顫音琴



= 用弓拉顫音琴。



= 用指甲敲擊顫音琴。

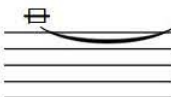
吊鈸



= 1 根手指壓在吊鈸邊緣，用弓拉吊鈸。



= 5 根手指壓在吊鈸中心，用弓拉吊鈸。



= 放迴紋針在吊鈸上，用木棒刮擊吊鈸。

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I Adagio Misterioso ♩=66

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The score is divided into four staves:

- 笙 (Sheng):** Treble clef, starting with a wavy line and a sharp sign, dynamics *ppp* to *pp*.
- 二胡 (Erhu):** Treble clef, starting with a wavy line and a sharp sign, dynamics *ppp* to *pp*.
- 揚琴 (Yangqin):** Treble clef, starting with a wavy line, dynamics *ppp* to *pp*. Includes a note with a slur and dynamic *p* labeled "反竹刮最左邊的弦".
- 打擊 (Percussion):** Two staves. The top staff has a snare drum with a circular symbol and dynamics *ppp*, *mp*, *pp*, *mf*, *f*, *pp*, *mf*, *pp*, *f*, *pp*. The bottom staff has a tom-tom with dynamics *pp*, *p*, *mf*, *p*, *mp*, *mf*, *p*, *mp*, *mf*, *p*, *mf*, *mp*. Includes notes with *mf* and *p* dynamics.

Performance instructions in Chinese:

- 用指尖摩擦花盆鼓面 (Rub the gong drum head with fingertips)
- 用鼓棒刮花盆鼓框 (Scrape the gong drum frame with drumsticks)
- 小鈸放在大鑼上方用指腹撥動小鈸使其自然轉動 (Place the small cymbal above the large gong, use the palm to move the small cymbal so it rotates naturally)
- 反竹刮最左邊的弦 (Scrape the leftmost string with the bamboo reed)
- 敲擊鼓邊 (Tap the drum rim)